

## PRESIDENT IS SEVERE UPON ALARMISTS' REPORTS

Wilson Condemns Those Who  
Originate and Disseminate  
News the Object of Which  
is to Stir Up Friction.

### EXECUTIVE ISSUES LENGTHY STATEMENT

Administration Leaders Ex-  
pect Trouble in Congress  
During the Coming Week  
Over the Mexican Situation.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, March 25.—President Wilson tonight issued a warning that "sinister and unscrupulous influences" are spreading alarmist reports about the Mexican situation with the object of forcing intervention by the United States in the interest of certain American owners of Mexican properties.

In a formal statement the President told the people of the United States to be on their guard and not to credit such stories. He urged those who disseminate news to test the source and authenticity of every report from the border, and called attention again to the government's announcement that the sole object of the punitive expedition now in Mexico was to punish Villa and his followers.

The news agencies supplying newspapers have been asked, the President said, to assist in keeping this view constantly before the Mexican and the American people. The purpose of the American commanders was described as embracing co-operation "in every possible way" with the forces of Gen. Carranza, and withdrawal from Mexican territory as soon as the object of the expedition is accomplished.

The president solemnly warned the people "that there are persons along the border who are actively originating and giving wide currency as they can to rumors of the most sensational and disturbing sort which are wholly unjustified by the facts.

The president's statement follows: "As has already been announced the expedition into Mexico was ordered under an agreement with the defunct government of Mexico for the single purpose of taking the bandit Villa, whose forces had actually invaded the territory of the United States; and is in no sense intended as an invasion of that republic or an infringement of its sovereignty. I have therefore asked the several news services to be good enough to assist the administration in keeping this view before the people of this country and the distressed and sensitive people of Mexico, who are very susceptible, indeed, to reports received about the Americans and they are ready to believe the views and objects of your government itself. Such, it must be said, are not unnatural because the main, if not the only source of information for the people on both sides of the border, is the public press of the United States.

"In order to avoid the creation of erroneous and dangerous impressions in this way, I have called upon you of the news agencies to use the utmost care not to give news stories, regarding this expedition, the color of war, to withhold stories of troop movements and military preparations which might be given that interpretation and to refrain from publishing unverified rumors of unrest in the Mexican republic.

"I feel that it is more disagreeable to impress upon both our own people and the people of Mexico the fact that the expedition is simply necessary punitive measure, aimed solely at the elimination of the marauders who raided Columbus and who infested unprotected districts near the border which they use as a base in making attacks upon the life and property of our citizens within our own territory.

"It is the purpose of our commander to co-operate in every possible way the forces of General Carranza in removing this cause of irritation to both governments and to retire from Mexican territory so soon as that object is accomplished.

"It is my duty to warn the people of the United States that there are persons all along the border who are actively engaged in originating and giving wide currency as they can to rumors of the most sensational and disturbing sort which are wholly unjustified by the facts. The object of this traffic in falsehoods is obvious.

"It is to create terrible friction between the government of the United States and the government in Mexico for the purpose of bringing about intervention in the interests of certain American owners of Mexican properties. This object cannot be obtained so long as sane and honorable men are in control of this government, but very serious conditions may be created.

(Continued on Page 3)

### AEROPLANE SERVICE.

COLONIA DUBLAN, Chl., March 25.—(By radio to Columbus)—An aeroplane mail and dispatch service was established today between the border and the advanced base of the American expeditionary forces here.

General J. J. Pershing started today to make a two day inspection trip of all the troops in the field. There have been no clashes involving American troops since the start of the expedition and quiet prevails all through the district occupied, according to reports to military headquarters today.

## SPECIAL TRAIN FROM TORREON WITH WOMEN IS BANDIT'S OBJECT

American Women and Children  
Come out of Mexican  
City. Villa Bandits Attack  
the Train But Are Failed.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

MONTEREY, Mex., March 25.—A special train from Torreon, bringing women and children of the American colony, passed through here tonight. The women were seated on the floor of a box car, protected by a barrier of trunks. The guard on the train engaged in a running fight with a large band of Villistas, who rode alongside for several miles from Torreon to Santo Nino. Wires were cut on both sides and attempts made to turn the bridges.

There were fourteen women and children on the train which was compelled to move very slowly. The attack of bandits was foiled by the prompt arrival of cavalry under Gen. Matias Ramos, who left San Pedro immediately, on learning that the wires had been cut.

Villistas are becoming more aggressive in this section following the arrival of couriers from Villa urging the leaders here to imitate his methods against "gringos" and exterminate all they find. An all-day battle at San Marcos, five miles of San Pedro, was fought today by the troops of General Ramos against the main body of Villistas under Canuto Reyes. Fears are expressed for the ninety Americans left in Torreon and Durango. Hunger and want of employment, apart from any political tendency, is aiding the Villistas in getting recruits.

## WOMAN IS INVOLVED IN WAITE MURDER CASE

(By Review Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK, March 25.—From statements made by Mrs. Margaret Horton, a singer, Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling declared tonight that the authorities have reason to believe Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, accused of poisoning his filial father-in-law, John E. Peck, of Grand Rapids, Mich., had designs on the lives of at least four persons. Mrs. Horton, according to Mr. Dooling, admitted that she had stayed at a hotel and that Waite registered with her as Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Watters.

Mrs. Horton, who was subjected to an all day examination, was said by Mr. Dooling to have stated she believed Waite wanted to kill her and her husband.

Mr. Dooling added that Mrs. Horton was with Waite when he made purchases, "the nature of which cannot now be divulged."

Mrs. Horton also told him, he said, that Waite believed her to be wealthy and had questioned her regarding the extent of her finances.

Mrs. Horton was accompanied to the district attorney's office by her husband. Waite is in the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital, where he was removed last night after recovering from the effects of drugs that he took Tuesday.

## Mexican War Department Certain of Herrera and Other De Facto Leaders

(By Review Leased Wire.)

QUERETARO, Mex., March 25.—The war department officially denied today persistent rumors that Gen. Luis Herrera had gone over to Villa. The report of this and other alleged defections is said to be the work of reactionaries for the purpose of complicating the situation.

The pursuit of Villa bandits is becoming more rigorous. General Luis Gutierrez today reported the capture and execution of Baldomero Santa Ana, a general attached to Villa forces and said to have been one of the party of 1,500 who remained on the Mexican side of the border when Columbus was raided. The execution took place at the city of Jimenez, in the state of Chihuahua of which Gen. Gutierrez is the military head. General Gutierrez' reports represent that Villa's forces are being closely pressed and that the Mexican troops are tightening the ring around them each day. Troops under the constitutionalist general,

## VILLA FOOLS PURSUERS IN NORTH MEXICO

Rebel Bandit Leader Divided  
His Forces. One Engages  
Carrancistas As He Leads  
the Other into Mountains.

### COUNTRY NEAR HIS BASE IS IMPASSABLE

Chief Concern on Border Is  
to Secure Rail Transportation  
for the Supplies to be  
Sent to Expedition.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

EL PASO, March 25.—Villa has outwitted his pursuers by splitting his forces, leaving one body to hold back the Carranza forces in the neighborhood of Namiapita, while he himself, at the head of a picked force, is trying to break through the lines of his enemies south of Madera, according to information brought here today by an American arriving from Pearson and Casas Grandes.

This information redoubled the interest with which word is awaited from Gen. Pershing that the American troops have clashed with the Villistas. According to reports from usually reliable sources, coupled with what is officially known as to the progress of the punitive columns, American cavalry reached Madera yesterday and should be close on the heels of the fugitive bandit today.

From Madera to the south, as far as Tutuaca, a distance of about thirty miles, a mountain trail winds through the Sierra Madre. At Tutuaca, it bends sharply to the southeast until it is lost in the wild and barren country south of Minaca. This trail was known for years as "Pancho's Road." It was popularly believed to have been broken by the bandits and its intricacies are known to few but him. No wagons can possibly pierce the desolate mountain region through which the trail runs. One of the few Americans who are known to have penetrated the district, Don Harris, a veteran scout, who is now living here, declared today that if Villa succeeds in reaching Tutuaca the task of finding him would be a hopeless one.

"Only Mexican ponies can take that road," he said, "and even they must be very lightly loaded. The trail skirts the edges of canyons 3,000 to 4,000 feet deep and winds over bleak mountain tops where the cold and rare air make living almost impossible. I could defy 1,000 soldiers to catch me in that country and Villa knows every nook of it.

Apart from the keen anticipation of news that the American soldiers were within reach of their prey the border was mostly interested today in the report from Washington that an agreement had been reached in substance between the First Chief and Washington which would permit Gen. Funston to use the Mexican railroads.

At Fort Bliss activity was redoubled to perfect arrangements for the moving of supplies and equipment to Juarez where they will be sent south on the Mexico Northwestern Railway.

Officers in the Quartermaster's department today declared that the obstacle could start a tide of supplies of all sorts to Gen. Pershing's base at Casas Grandes within 24 hours after word was received that permission to use the railroad had been granted.

The using of Mexican lines by the Americans is expected to be the supreme test as to whether friction with the Mexican people is to be averted and real cooperation between the Carrancistas and the Americans.

(Continued on page 7)

Serrano, are working in the neighboring state of Sonora and rounding up the reactionaries and bandits.

It is reported here unofficially, though on high authority, that General Pablo Gonzalez will shortly leave his command of a division of the army of the east to assume the portfolio of the minister of communications in the Carranza cabinet.

General Gonzalez was succeeded in the command of the army of the east by General Cesarino Castro, who will leave here tomorrow for Mexico City.

### REPLY IS SENT.

QUERETARO, March 24.—Via Mexico City, March 25.—General Carranza's reply to the latest note of the Washington government was handed today to James L. Rodgers, the American special representative here, for transmission to Washington. The reply agrees in the main to the American proposals, but a few unimportant changes were suggested.

### DR. HUNT ELECTED.

Dr. C. H. Hunt was elected a public school trustee for a term of three years, yesterday, by a vote of 384 to 6 votes for Dr. N. C. Bledsoe, W. W. Gidley received only one vote. The total vote of 391 was small as compared to previous years.

The withdrawal of Dr. Bledsoe undoubtedly had the effect of decreasing the vote. However, a lively interest was manifested in the contest throughout the day. Hunt banners were in evidence on big autos, throughout the district.

News of Dr. Hunt's splendid victory was received with enthusiasm and all interested in the cause of education believe that Dr. Hunt's official connection with schools will result in marked progress for the benefit of every department of the Warren District public school system.

## WILLARD STILL RETAINS HIS TITLE AS "CHAMP"

Kansan Wins from Moran Before  
Huge Audience in Madison  
Square Garden. Takes  
7 of 10 Rounds.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK, March 25.—Jess Willard is still the heavyweight pugilistic champion of the world. In ten rounds of fast fighting he defeated Frank Moran of Pittsburgh here tonight on points.

A crowd of about 13,000 persons paid to see the fight and were apparently satisfied with the result. It was the greatest gathering Madison Square Garden had ever seen. Many women were in the throng.

Willard broke his right hand in the third round, but blows from his fighting left kept Moran at a distance. Moran's best round was the third and his worst was the seventh. He was bleeding after the fifth round, and his left eye was almost closed at the end.

Willard was rushed to the ropes in the third and received blow after blow on the face. The crowd sensed a knockout but the finishing punch was lacking.

Moran put up a game fight. Most of the time he crouched and forced the fighting. Willard seemed slower on his feet than the challenger and appeared to have an unlimited capacity to take punishment. Moran scowled as he fought but Willard smiled.

### MORAN IS GONE

NEW YORK, March 25.—The awarding of the bout to Willard on points was virtually unanimous among the reporters at the ringside, although all gave Moran credit for his gameness and continual efforts to land a punch that would bring down his gigantic opponent.

Promoter Tex Rickard announced that the gate receipts amounted to \$151,254. Of this amount the state received \$144,004. The expenses were about \$100,000, so that Tex Rickard and his partner in the enterprise, Sam McCracken, will clear close to \$50,000 profit on the bout.

Moran refused to make any statement after the bout other than to say there would have been no fighting if he had not taken the aggressive throughout the ten rounds. Willard left the Garden immediately after the bout refusing to be interviewed. Dr. Lewis Morris, who attended the champion as his hotel, said that Willard had suffered a slight fracture of the joint of the first index finger of his right hand early in the fight.

He added, however, that the big fellow otherwise was in good condition and the injury to the finger would not trouble more than a day or so.

Rickard said after the fight: "Moran put up a good fight. He is a darn good boy. Willard was much slower than I thought he'd be. If he broke his right hand as it is said he claims he did, it did not seem to make much difference. He didn't seem to need his right a good part of the time."

### INTERESTING CROWD

NEW YORK, March 25.—The doors of Madison Square Garden opened late a jostling crowd, impatient at the delay, poured through the runways in single file, tickets in hand.

The big hall filled slowly. The galleries, so close to the roof that a tall man standing tip-toe could have touched the rafters with his finger tips, were packed tight long before the bare spots in the floor began to disappear.

The preliminaries began, but for all the crowd cared the boxers might as well have been mummeling each other in their own backyards. The spectators were interested only in the big

(Continued on page three)

## AMERICANS CERTAIN TO HAVE LOST LIVES WHEN SUSSEX WAS TORPEDOED IN CHANNEL

### German Sea Raider Sinks Herself Is Version of Berlin

Statement of Teuton Admiralty  
Claims that Ship, After  
Being Hit, Was Destroyed  
By Its Own Commander.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

BERLIN, March 25.—(via Amsterdam and London)—A statement on the engagement in the North Sea on February 29 in which the German auxiliary cruiser Greif sank together with the British Alcantara, issued today by the admiralty, says the Greif blew herself up after a battle with three British cruisers and one destroyer.

The statement follows: "The admiralty staff states that, according to news from various places which has been confirmed, an engagement occurred on February 29 in the northern part of the North Sea between the German auxiliary cruiser Greif and three British cruisers and one destroyer. In the course of the battle the Greif was struck by a torpedo shot by a great British cruiser of some 15,000 tons and finally blew herself up.

"About 150 men of the crew of the Greif, whose names are not yet known, are prisoners of war to the British. They are cut off from all communication with the outer world by the British, who observe the strictest secrecy regarding events. Measures against this have been taken."

## IMMIGRATION BILL THRICE VETOED IS AGAIN BEFORE HOUSE

Burnett Measure, with the Literacy  
Test, is Considered by  
Lower Branch. Remarks of  
Representatives Expunged.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

The Day in Congress.  
Senate: Met at noon. Continued consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

House: Met at 11 a. m. General debate on immigration bill was resumed. Secretary Baker testified before appropriation committee asking \$9,000,000 for the expense of bringing the standing army to its maximum and for pursuing Villa bandits. Adjourned at 3:30 to noon Monday.

House: Labor committee reported bill creating employment bureau in labor department. Rep. Dyer, of Missouri, introduced resolution empowering President Wilson to call 100,000 volunteers for service in Mexico. Agreed to hold night session Monday to consider pension bills. Adjourned 6 p. m. to noon Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Debate on the literacy test section of the Burnett immigration bill was completed by the House in committee of the whole today. Monday a vote will be taken to decide whether the test, which received the presidential veto in three previous immigration bills, shall be retained in the measure. Republican leader Mann spoke against the literacy test, declaring that ability to read and write were mere incidents of opportunity, but announcing that although he had voted against three immigration bills because of that feature, he would support the Burnett

bill, regardless of whether the test was eliminated or not. He declared "every man of common sense" probably would seek to escape from Europe at the close of war and he was unwilling to leave the country unprotected against the probability of the greatest flood of immigration the world has ever seen. By a vote of 69 to 78 the House rejected a committee amendment denying admission to those legally charged with having committed a felony. A committee proposal for doubling the head tax on aliens to \$5 was also voted down.

### PART IS STRICKEN OUT.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A special House committee appointed to consider whether a recent extension of remarks by Representative Davis of Texas on Texas politics should be expunged from the Congressional record virtually decided today to permit Mr. Davis to strike out portions of the committee considered objectionable. Members of the House had objected that the language was indecent and libelous.

## Villista Band Sighted By American Troops South of Base Headquarters

(By Review Leased Wire.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, COLONIA DUBLAN, CHL, MEX., March 25.—(via wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—A struggling band of Villistas was sighted about fifty miles south of here today by American forces engaged in the punitive expedition into Mexico to capture Francisco Villa, the outlawed Mexican bandit. It was evident, however, that Villa himself was not in the party, which comprised only a few men and no engagement resulted.

Report of a battle between Carranza troops and Villistas, at Namiapita, approximately 75 miles south of here, were received today. The reports asserted that the battle took place yesterday, but there was no indication of the number of men engaged nor of the result. Villa is believed to have only a few men with him, some reports, indicating that his total force approximates only about 300. Army men here expressed their indignation today at the manner in which the troops under the direction of Carranza are cooperating with the American column.

The sand storm which has caused increasing discomfort to the Americans for the last few days, continued today with no signs of abatement. The greatest inconvenience has been caused the soldiers, the sand creeping into their ears, their eyes, their noses, their clothing and even under their saddle blankets. Despite the handicaps, however, both men and animals are bearing up well. Because of the heavy demand upon the wireless for army business orders were issued here today greatly limiting the amount filed by newspaper correspondents accompanying the expedition.

### TRAIN FIRED INTO

LAREDO, Tex., March 25.—Americans arriving here tonight from Torreon said their train was fired into by 500 bandits, supposedly Villa followers near Viesca, between Torreon and Saltillo.

The passenger train was followed and preceded by a Carranza troops train. When the rear military train drew up the Carranza soldiers fought the bandits off. There were no American casualties.

## WAR SUMMARY

(By Review Leased Wire.)

The cross channel steamer Sussex, damaged by an external explosion on Friday afternoon, while 25 Americans were on board, was torpedoed, according to a report from the American consul at Dieppe, received by the State Department in Washington through Ambassador Sharpe at Paris. The report gives from sixty to eighty persons wounded or killed by the explosion.

Of the Americans on the steamer only two had been reported up to a late hour Saturday to the American embassy in London as among the saved. Unofficially, however, several others have been accounted for as rescued. At least two Americans on board are known to have been injured and one of the survivors declares that Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, an American, lost her life, while another American passenger is reported missing.

Cable dispatches say that the loss of Life on the Sussex may reach a total of forty.

A definite statement that the Sussex was torpedoed comes in a Paris dispatch quoting Samuel F. Bemis, of Medford, Mass., as declaring that he saw plainly and unmistakably the wake of the torpedo, as it came toward and struck the steamer.

The British naval guard in the North Sea headed off, on February 29, a German raider which was trying to run the blockade. It is officially announced in London. In the resulting engagement both the raider, the auxiliary cruiser Greif, and the British ship that stopped her—the Galathea—were sunk, the fight being described as a hot one.

The German and British statements are at variance regarding the engagement. Only one British vessel is mentioned in the London admiralty account, while Berlin declares that three British cruisers and a destroyer were in the action. The Greif was struck by a torpedo from a 15,000 ton cruiser and finally blew herself up, the German admiralty asserts. London says a torpedo of the Greif sent the Alcantara to the bottom.

There has been no renewal of the German attacks on Verdun fortress but the artillery has been notably active, Paris reports. According to the German war office, Verdun was set on fire by German shells during the artillery exchanges. On the Russian front the German lines have been subject to further heavy attacks, both to the northwest and to the south of Dvinsk. Berlin, however, declares that all the Russian attempts to advance were repulsed.

bill, regardless of whether the test was eliminated or not. He declared "every man of common sense" probably would seek to escape from Europe at the close of war and he was unwilling to leave the country unprotected against the probability of the greatest flood of immigration the world has ever seen. By a vote of 69 to 78 the House rejected a committee amendment denying admission to those legally charged with having committed a felony. A committee proposal for doubling the head tax on aliens to \$5 was also voted down.

### REPORTS NOT CONCLUSIVE

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The channel steamer Sussex, damaged yesterday in the English Channel and the British steamer Englishman, destroyed by an explosion, both carrying American citizens, were torpedoed, according to consular reports received by the State Department today.

Twenty-five Americans were on the Sussex. Whether any of them lost their lives or were injured was not established by the official report, though names in dispatches indicated that Americans might have been lost. Four Americans, employed as horse handlers, were aboard the Englishman.

Some were among the rescued and landed in the British port. Coming at a time when the State Department was awaiting the result of an investigation of the Dutch liner Tubantia and considering affidavits regarding an alleged submarine attack upon the French ship Patria, the destruction of the Englishman and the damaging of the Sussex raised again the possibility of complications between the United States and the Central Powers.

The most important despatch regarding the Sussex came from Ambassador Sharpe at Paris. He reported that the American consul at Dieppe, Walter S. Palmer-Sanborn, had informed him that the Sussex was torpedoed about six miles off the French coast while carrying 256 passengers and a crew of 35 and that sixty to eighty passengers had been wounded or killed.

Ambassador Sharpe quoted Samuel Bemis, an American, as saying that he has seen several persons killed in the explosion.

The fact that the Englishman had carried horses to St. Nazaire, France, before starting on her return trip during which she was destroyed, does not alter the case in the opinion of officials. The State Department considers that carrying horses does not give the ship the character of an auxiliary.

In case it is not definitely established just what destroyed the Englishman and damaged the Sussex, the State Department probably will make inquiries of Germany as to whether its submarines were concerned. Secretary Lansing made it clear tonight that the reports so far received could not in any sense be considered conclusive.

### AMERICANS ON SHIP

A corrected list of the American

(Continued on Page Six.)

Ambassador Sharpe of Paris  
Reports to State Department  
That All His Advices  
Confirm Torpedoing.

MANY U. S. CITIZENS  
ON THE FRENCH SHIP

Latest Action of Submarine  
May Precipitate Further  
Trouble with the German  
Government.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

PARIS, March 25, 8 p. m.—Scarcely any doubt exists at the American embassy tonight that some American lives have been lost in the destruction of the Sussex. Then American Ambassador W. G. Sharpe sent Naval Lieut. Poinfard L. Smith, by automobile, to Boulogne this evening to investigate the cause of the disaster and assist the Americans who need help.

The depositions of the American survivors who have arrived at Paris are being taken by the embassy. They will be forwarded to the State Department at Washington. From thirty to fifty persons, according to the estimates here, out of 380 passengers and the crew of 55, were lost. The weight of testimony is that the Sussex was torpedoed by a submarine without warning.

The text of the official communication says:

"The British steamer Sussex, which carried about 380 passengers, was torpedoed in the channel on the 24th by an enemy submarine.

"The captain observed a torpedo about 100 meters from the side and immediately maneuvered to avoid it, but the vessel was struck in the forward part, which was destroyed.

"The vessel, however, remained afloat. The fall of the mast destroyed part of the antennae of the wireless; moreover, when an aerial wire was improvised, the operator by an error reported an incorrect position, which misled the torpedo boats and patrol boats, and as a result retarded the arrival of help.

"The patrol boat Marie Therese, nevertheless managed to find the distressed vessel and brought back to Boulogne a majority of the passengers. Others were taken to England by British torpedo boats which had arrived at the scene of the disaster at the same time as the Marie Therese.

"The Sussex was towed to Boulogne by a steamer from that port and now is there in security.

"Unhappily, the explosion and the beginning of a panic among the passengers resulted in some victims. The exact number is not known but it is estimated to be about fifty."

### REPORTS NOT CONCLUSIVE

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The channel steamer Sussex, damaged yesterday in the English Channel and the British steamer Englishman, destroyed by an explosion, both carrying American citizens, were torpedoed, according to consular reports received by the State Department today.

Twenty-five Americans were on the Sussex. Whether any of them lost their lives or were injured was not established by the official report, though names in dispatches indicated that Americans might have been lost. Four Americans, employed as horse handlers, were aboard the Englishman.

Some were among the rescued and landed in the British port. Coming at a time when the State Department was awaiting the result of an investigation of the Dutch liner Tubantia and considering affidavits regarding an alleged submarine attack upon the French ship Patria, the destruction of the Englishman and the damaging of the Sussex raised again the possibility of complications between the United States and the Central Powers.

The most important despatch regarding the Sussex came from Ambassador Sharpe at Paris. He reported that the American consul at Dieppe, Walter S. Palmer-Sanborn, had informed him that the Sussex was torpedoed about six miles off the French coast while carrying 256 passengers and a crew of 35 and that sixty to eighty passengers had been wounded or killed.

Ambassador Sharpe quoted Samuel Bemis, an American, as saying that he has seen several persons killed in the explosion.

The fact that the Englishman had carried horses to St. Nazaire, France, before starting on her return trip during which she was destroyed, does not alter the case in the opinion of officials. The State Department considers that carrying horses does not give the ship the character of an auxiliary.

In case it is not definitely established just what destroyed the Englishman and damaged the Sussex, the State Department probably will make inquiries of Germany as to whether its submarines were concerned. Secretary Lansing made it clear tonight that the reports so far received could not in any sense be considered conclusive.

### AMERICANS ON SHIP

A corrected list of the American

(Continued on Page Six.)